

Allen J. Dozer, MD, Chief Diana B. Lowenthal, MD Nikhii Amin, MD Joseph Boyer, MD Suzette Gjonaj, MD Y. Cathy Kim, MD Sankaran Krishnan, MD Lance Parton, MD Jayasri Indaram, MD Nadav Traeger, MD John Welter, MD

PEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY, ALLERGY AND SLEEP MEDICINE Children's and Women's Physicians of Westchester, LLP Munger Pavision, Room 108

Valhulia, New York 10895 Office: (914) 493-7585 Facsimile: (914) 594-4336 E-mail: pedpuim@nymc.edu

مه هوا بي د مقدل بدن



Agnes Banquet, MI Sharoz Newport, MI M. Myrtha Gregoire, MI Ashish Shah, MI Madelint Heydendael, RN Richard Griffin, MS, RPFI Ingrid Gherson, Research Coorc

May 11, 2006

Honorable John Murtagh Yonkers City Council City Hall Suite 407 40 South Broadway Yonkers, NY 10701

Re: Gasoline Powered Leaf Blower Regulation

Dear Councilman Murtagh:

I write to strongly support legislation to limit the use of Gasoline Powered Leaf Blowers.

I am the Chief of the Division of Pediatric Pulmonology, Allergy and Sleep Medicine at the Maria Fareri Children's Hospital at Westchester Medical Center and Professor of Pediatrics at New York Medical College. Our group cares for thousands of children with asthma, both in the clinic at St John's Riverside Hospital-Parkcare Pavilion in Yonkers as well as here on our main campus.

Asthma in Children has increased to epidemic proportions over the last thirty years, especially in young children. Asthma was rare in the 1950's and 1960's, but now between thirty and fifty percent of young children now have recurrent coughing and wheezing in the first few years of life, a truly astounding statistic. There may be many reasons for this extraordinary increase, but literally dozens of research studies have documented the relationship between air quality, pollution, and wheezing in infants.

Recurrent wheezing in infants is unequivocally triggered by exposure to pollution. Young children are closer to the ground, and breathing in many more gallons of air relative to their body size. Their lungs seem particularly sensitive and affected by any changes in air quality.

When the air quality is poor, my phone rings off the hook.

Asthma and related conditions are, by far, the most common reason for children to miss school, require urgent visits to doctors and emergency rooms, and to be hospitalized. This is not only a huge medical burden. The costs in terms of missed work by parents and missed school by children are even larger.

Anything that could be done to improve the air quality in Yonkers will have enormous impact on the lives of all families.

Sincerely

Affen J. Dozor, MD, FCCP, FAAP

Professor of Pediatrics and Chief, Pediatric Pulmonology

Associate Physician-in-Chief

Maria Fareri Children's Hospital at Westchester Medical Center

New York Medical College